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THE

Tobacco

SITUATION

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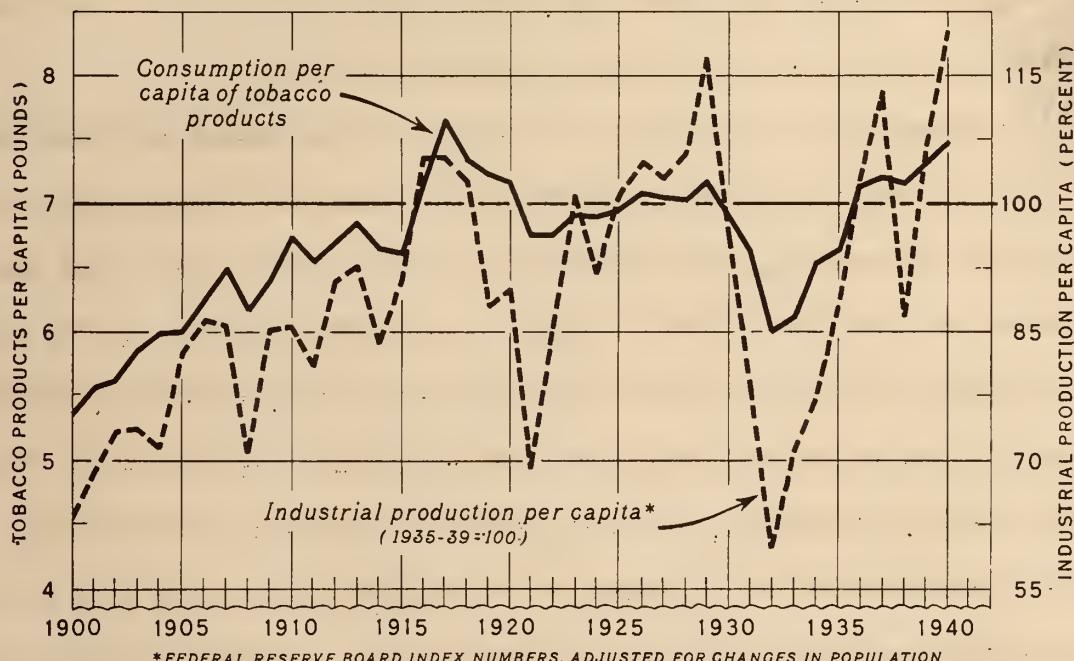
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TS-17

BAE

JANUARY 1941

CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF ALL TOBACCO PRODUCTS, AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION PER CAPITA, UNITED STATES, 1900-1940



\*FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEX NUMBERS, ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN POPULATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 24111 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

THIS REVISION OF A SIMILAR CHART, PUBLISHED IN THE JANUARY 1940 TOBACCO SITUATION, IS BASED ON THE NEW FEDERAL RESERVE INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, WHICH HAVE BEEN REVISED AND PLACED ON A 1935-39 BASE. THE SCALE FOR THE SERIES SHOWING CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF ALL TOBACCO PRODUCTS HAS BEEN MODIFIED SO AS TO MAKE A MORE INFORMATIVE CHART.

YEAR-TO-YEAR VARIATIONS IN CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA ARE RATHER CLOSELY CORRELATED WITH CHANGES IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY, ALTHOUGH CONSUMPTION OF TABACCO PRODUCTS DOES NOT VARY AS GREATLY AS DOES INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. IT DOES NOT EXPERIENCE SUCH SHARP DECLINES DURING DEPRESSION YEARS, NOR DOES IT INCREASE AS GREATLY IN PERIODS OF RECOVERY.

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THE TOBACCO SITUATION

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Summary

Features of the present tobacco situation are smaller flue-cured production in 1940 than in 1939, exceptionally high yields for most types, prices not greatly changed from a year earlier, continued small exports, and increased domestic consumption of most tobacco products. Growers' returns will be smaller this year than last, principally because of the smaller flue-cured crop selling at only slightly higher prices.

Government activity in behalf of the tobacco grower has been extensive. The Commodity Credit Corporation has continued the loan and purchase program for flue-cured, has increased the scope of the program for dark tobaccos, and has made a loan on Burley for the first time. As the result of referenda held by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, marketing quotas will be in effect during the 3 years 1941-43 for growers of flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured (types 35 and 36 only). Amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 changed the base period for calculating flue-cured and Burley parity prices, increasing current parity prices in both cases about 25 percent.

The 1940 crop of flue-cured tobacco was about 37 percent smaller than the record 1939 crop, even though record per-acre yields resulted in a crop larger than originally anticipated. The reduction was achieved through marketing quotas approved by growers. The continued restriction of export outlets has greatly influenced the market situation of growers. The season average price for flue-cured up to January 1 was 16.85 cents per pound, an increase of 13 percent over the 1939 season average price of 14.9 cents.

The bulk of the Burley crop has now been sold, and preliminary indications are that the season average price will be around 16.4 cents, compared with the 1939 season average price of 17.3 cents. Sales data indicate that the 1940 crop is not more than about 10 percent smaller than that of last year. The major factor in the decline of average prices has been the marked decline in prices of some grades as the result of an increasingly unfavorable supply situation. Grower dissatisfaction with prices received brought about Commodity Credit Corporation loans to grower associations late in the season. Association loans to growers are expected to take effect principally on the grades showing great declines in price as compared with last year.

Supplies of dark tobaccos have increased this year for the first time since 1935, and prices as a whole are lower. The fire-cured crop was larger this year than last, and stocks of both fire-cured and dark air-cured increased. The market situation of dark tobaccos has been greatly affected by the cessation of almost all exports to continental Europe since June 1940.

Prices of cigar leaf types have been not greatly different so far this season from prices a year earlier. Indicated supplies of filler and binder are somewhat higher this year than last; supplies of wrapper are slightly lower.

Exports of United States tobacco continue to decline. Barring changes in the economic or military situation of nations at war or blockaded, no substantial improvement in the export situation is anticipated. Commodity Credit Corporation programs this year, as last, are designed to remove from the market the quantities and grades of those types customarily exported.

Domestic consumption of tobacco products as a whole continues to increase. Increases in tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes are particularly

notable, and cigar withdrawals also have increased. Snuff withdrawals show little change. Manufactures of smoking tobacco are increasing, as are those of all chewing tobacco products except plug.

— January 31, 1941

AMENDMENTS TO TOBACCO SECTION OF 1938  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

On November 22, 1940 several amendments to the tobacco provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 were approved. The effect of the amendments is about as follows:

(1) The base period for calculating the parity price of flue-cured tobacco (types 11-14) and Burley tobacco (type 31) was changed. Formerly, the base period for all tobacco types was August 1919-July 1929. Now the base period for flue-cured and Burley "shall be the period August 1934 to July 1939." The gist of the testimony in favor of the change was that the increase since 1919-28 in the proportion of these types of tobacco used in cigarette manufacture has required modifications of farming practices so that a materially greater amount of labor now is required to place a pound of tobacco on the market than was required in the earlier period.

Preliminary calculations indicate that the flue-cured parity price is now 22.4 cents, about 23 percent higher than as calculated on the old base. Similarly, the current Burley parity price is 21.8 cents, about 29 percent higher than as calculated on the old base. These changes in parity result from changes in the computations of the parity prices.<sup>1/</sup> The base-period price of flue-cured is reduced from 24.0 cents to 22.9 cents, and the base-period price for Burley from 22.3 cents to 22.2 cents. On the old base, parity prices were currently lower than the base prices. On the new base, the parity prices will be about the same as the base prices, because prices now paid by farmers are about the same as those paid by farmers during 1934-39.

(2) Other amendments to the Act split up the dark tobacco classification (types 21-24 and 35-37), formerly considered as one group for purposes of agricultural adjustment. The new three-fold classification is "Fire-cured tobacco, comprising types 21, 22, 23, and 24; Dark air-cured tobacco, comprising types 35 and 36; Virginia sun-cured tobacco, comprising type 37." This was considered advisable because of the greater decline in exports for types 21-24 than for types 35-36, and the fact that none of type 37 is exported. For these reasons, different treatment for the various types is desirable.

(3) A further amendment permits the Secretary of Agriculture to treat any of the different types as a separate classification if there is "a difference in the adjustments needed in the marketing thereof in order to maintain supplies in line with demand."

<sup>1/</sup> Parity prices are obtained by multiplying the base price by the index of prices paid by farmers calculated on the same base period, and dividing by 100. Since prices paid by farmers were lower during 1934-38 than during 1919-28, this results in increasing parity price.

## FLUE-CURED TOBACCO, TYPES 11-14

Prices slightly higher, crop value considerably lower than in 1939-40 season

All flue-cured markets have now closed for the season. Markets for type 14 closed August 30; type 13, October 24; type 12, November 26; type 11b, December 17; and type 11a, the latter part of January. Warehouse sales reports show producers' sales by January 1 of 714 million pounds, or more than 97 percent of the 1940 crop of 734 million pounds, as estimated December 1. Sales of scrap tobacco outside the auction channels have not yet been reported. In the previous marketing season these were estimated at 35 to 40 million pounds.

The average price received by growers was 16.85 cents per pound up to January 1, and, with the bulk of the crop already sold, the season's average price will not differ notably from this figure. By that date growers had received more than 120 million dollars. During the same period the year before, 1,064 million pounds or about 95 percent of the record 1939 crop had been sold at an average price of 15.4 cents, bringing returns to growers of 163 million dollars. With a considerably smaller crop selling at only slightly higher prices, it is evident that demand was poorer. Export demand was sharply diminished by the war; domestic demand was influenced by the large stocks resulting from the 1939 crop.

The crop moved faster this year than last, when all markets were closed from September 13 to October 10 after the withdrawal of British buyers. Over 80 percent of the 1940 crop had been marketed by October 31, and sales diminished sharply after that date.

Yields set new record in 1940

The 1940 crop was obtained with the aid of a record yield of 980 pounds per acre. This compares with a yield of 900 pounds per acre in 1939, a former record of 928 pounds in 1935, and a 1929-38 average of 780 pounds. Record high yields were obtained in nearly all sections. The exceptions are that in the case of Virginia production of type 11, this year's yield of 825 pounds per acre had been exceeded by a 1935 yield of 860 pounds; and in the case of the small Florida production of type 14, this year's yield of 925 pounds was less than the 1938 yield of 975 pounds. Weather conditions on the whole, though unfavorable to quality, were favorable to the production of heavy-bodied tobacco in portions of the districts. Early cold which retarded the crop was followed later by drought in some sections, and in others by prolonged heat and floods. The use of better land, increased fertilization, and the best cultivating practices contributed to the final result.

The area harvested was estimated at 749,000 acres as of December 1. This was only slightly below the Agricultural Adjustment Administration allotments of about 760,000 acres, indicating that earlier hopes for substantial voluntary reduction were not entirely realized.

Flue-cured tobacco: Warehouse sales and price per pound received by growers, by months and States, 1939-40

Month	Type 11 - Virginia						Type 11 - North Carolina					
	1939		1940		1941		1939		1940		1941	
	Quantity:	Price	Value	Quantity:	Price	Value	Quantity:	Price	Value	Quantity:	Price	Value
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	dollars	cents	pounds	dollars	cents	pounds	dollars	cents	pounds	dollars	cents
Sept.	---			7,653	20.6	1,577	12,593	12.8	1,612	26,050	19.0	4,950
Oct.	44,398	15.3	6,793	41,504	20.3	8,425	90,482	15.8	14,296	72,291	18.8	13,591
Nov.	50,350	16.3	8,207	27,504	14.5	3,988	93,582	17.0	15,209	47,910	14.2	6,803
Dec.	20,348	12.3	2,501	6,798	11.9	809	32,662	13.7	4,475	15,385	12.7	1,954
Total	115,082	15.2	17,501	83,459	17.7	14,799	229,319	15.8	36,292	161,636	15.9	27,298
	Type 13 - North Carolina						Type 13 - South Carolina					
Aug.	78,272	16.9	13,228	27,341	18.9	5,167	76,832	16.0	12,293	25,346	17.8	4,512
Sept.	24,223	13.1	3,173	39,041	14.7	5,739	19,408	12.5	2,426	41,194	13.1	5,396
Oct.	17,656	13.1	2,313	5,767	13.0	750	20,030	11.3	2,263	8,264	12.0	992
Nov.	537	12.5	67	—	—	—	947	11.6	110	—	—	—
Total	120,688	15.6	18,781	72,149	16.2	11,656	117,217	14.6	17,092	74,804	14.6	10,900
	Type 12 - North Carolina						Type 14 - Georgia					
July	64,820	15.0	9,723	—	—	—	27,723	14.6	4,048	—	—	—
Aug.	55,142	12.6	6,948	108,104	16.3	17,621	73,613	12.1	8,907	79,592	15.6	12,416
Sept.	133,204	17.0	22,645	108,086	20.2	21,833	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct.	114,239	17.4	19,878	25,364	14.8	3,754	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov.	12,793	13.4	1,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	380,198	16.0	60,908	241,551	17.9	43,208	101,336	12.8	12,955	79,592	15.6	12,416

Compiled from monthly tobacco warehouse sales reports.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration  
quotas about the same for 1941

The flue-cured marketing quota for 1941 has been set at 618 million pounds, without allowance for small farms. After adjustment, the conversion of this marketing quota to an acreage basis will result in a total of about 770,000 acres. The tobacco grown on the allotted acreage will become the marketing quota for each farm. This acreage is slightly higher than that harvested this year but is only 60 percent of that planted to flue-cured in 1939 and about 85 percent of the 1938 acreage. At average yields for the 5 years 1936-40, the acreage allotted would produce 678 million pounds; with this year's record yield a crop of 755 million pounds would result.

Commodity Credit Corporation removes an additional  
200 million pounds from market

The Commodity Credit Corporation was again active this season, purchasing types commonly exported through export companies and lending to domestic dealers who customarily export to countries now out of the market because of the war. The purchases are accompanied by options to the companies acting as agents for the Corporation, permitting them to acquire any of the holdings at any time up to July 1, 1942 by paying the purchase price plus accumulated charges.

At this date the Corporation has completed its acquisitions of the 1940 crop. Approximately 200 million pounds have been removed from the market, about 165 million by purchase through export companies and about 35 million through loans to domestic dealers. The financial commitments will total about 40 million dollars. This figure, which includes costs for 2 years of handling, shipping, and storing, is about one-third of the estimate for total returns to growers this year. None of the 1940 acquisitions by the Corporation has been exported to date. Commodity Corporation stocks of the 1939 crop held for export had been reduced from 173,779,000 pounds to 160,107,000 pounds by January 23, 1941.

A new feature of the 1940 program is that the Commodity Credit Corporation reserves the right to cancel options or call loans at an earlier date, paying the companies for costs incurred by them.

Cigarette consumption continues to increase

Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes have continued to increase. For the fiscal year ended June 1940 withdrawals totaled 178 billion, an increase of 5.8 percent over the previous fiscal year. The 6 months, July-December 1940, show a somewhat smaller percentage increase (3.4 percent) over the corresponding period in 1939. Production of smoking tobacco during the 4 months July-October 1940 was 3.3 percent greater than in the same period in 1939. Over three-fourths of the flue-cured leaf domestically consumed is customarily used in the manufacture of cigarettes, and most of the rest is used in smoking tobacco.

With continued increases in industrial production and employment there will be consequent increases in the consumption of flue-cured tobacco. However,

as noted above, the recent rate of increase is smaller than in the recovery from the 1937-38 recession.

Supplies of oriental tobacco for use in cigarette blends are expected to be adequate. Stocks are large and have been increased greatly over the last 2 years. This year's shipments, after experiencing some delay during the autumn of 1940, are now proceeding and it is expected that a normal year's imports will be received.

#### Export situation unfavorable

The export situation for flue-cured leaf continues to be marked by the sharp curtailment of exports to the United Kingdom, formerly by far the largest foreign purchaser of this type. During the 6 months ended December 1940, flue-cured exports totaled 55 million pounds as compared with 140 million pounds during July-December 1939 and 257 million during July-December 1938. Exports during the last few months are on a lower level than during July and August, instead of showing the usual increase with increased marketings of the new crop.

Not only is the present situation unfavorable, it is also highly uncertain. Exports are low largely because of economic and military difficulties of many importing countries. As these constraining circumstances change from month to month, exports may either increase sharply or decrease further.

The United Kingdom continues to manufacture largely out of stock and to husband her existing stocks by limiting withdrawals to 90 percent of those during the 12 months ending March 31, 1940. In November it was estimated that stocks in the United Kingdom exceeded 16 months' requirement. Not only have imports from the United States been sharply curtailed, but no tobacco is being taken from Canada, a British Empire country. Early in January it was reported that there arrived in the United Kingdom the first of a consignment of Turkish and Greek tobacco which will be used in the creation of new British blends.

Indicated flue-cured production in the Orient is lower than previously estimated, but higher than that of last year. Major obstacles at this time to increased United States exports to China, the second largest importer of United States flue-cured, are continued exchange difficulties and trade restrictions. Australia, the third largest user of United States flue-cured, is limiting imports from non-sterling countries. Arrangements are reportedly being made for the purchase of 6 million pounds of Canadian flue-cured by Australia.

Flue-cured tobacco: Exports from the United States to principal  
importing countries, by months, July-December, 1938-40

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Year and month	Netherlands:	Germany:	Belgium:	Scandinavia:	Ireland: Free:	Other land:	Australia: State:	Canada: Europe:	Total countries:	Other countries:	
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	
July											
1938	2,759	513	358	67	189	5	16	271	139	1,754	296
1939	4,629	461	72	85	924	33	16	91	265	2,006	426
1940	3,507	---	---	---	---	---	---	129	4,899	---	92
Aug.											
1938	23,275	267	54	364	350	1	741	157	3,183	1,510	491
1939	21,155	728	735	5	1,542	49	202	178	1,138	913	380
1940	5,029	---	---	---	---	164	119	179	1,490	813	38
Sept.											
1938	45,825	687	231	130	321	53	899	180	2,830	1,440	27
1939	20,433	3,410	---	4	1,732	57	1,477	216	2,008	3,048	318
1940	2,422	---	---	---	---	57	11	136	1,018	617	61
Oct.											
1938	53,366	739	259	1,526	1,005	321	2,173	164	5,928	2,120	340
1939	11,368	598	---	472	2,804	145	382	148	1,000	229	659
1940	3,976	---	---	---	---	66	---	195	1,037	41	115
Nov.											
1938	30,000	692	221	662	1,253	348	2,191	666	5,767	1,719	21
1939	3,421	6,893	---	1,624	1,045	139	---	234	3,143	2,227	1,047
1940	5,117	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	119	583	240
Dec.											
1938	32,454	727	224	32	299	---	1,001	1,288	7,373	1,584	207
1939	6,290	3,943	---	103	709	---	---	---	333	6,243	2,792
1940	7,297	---	---	---	---	174	---	406	1,806	---	81
6-mo.											
1938	187,659	3,625	1,347	2,781	3,417	728	7,021	2,726	25,220	10,127	1,382
1939	67,276	16,033	807	2,293	8,756	423	2,077	1,200	13,797	11,215	3,332
1940	27,348	---	---	---	---	461	139	-1,164	-10,823	-1,711	422

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

1/ Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

2/ Including Hong Kong and Kwantung.

Record July 1 stocks cause record supply

The large stocks held on July 1, 1940, resulting from the record 1939 crop and the decreased 1939-40 exports, were a record high for that date. There resulted a record supply at the beginning of the 1940 marketing season, to which the high yields of the current crop contributed slightly. The current supply is over 3 times the 1939 disappearance and 3 times the average 1934-38 disappearance. The upward revision of production estimates makes current production 38 million pounds higher than 1939 disappearance, instead of 53 million lower as previously reported. Stocks on July 1, 1942 are expected to be about the same as on July 1, 1941, possibly increasing about 25 million pounds. This figure may be modified, however, by 50 to 100 million pounds by changes in exports.

Flue-cured tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-40 1/

Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Total Supply	Disappearance: year begin- ning July	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Average 1934-38	740.6	844.9	1,585.5	703.9	22.9
1938 .....	785.7	954.5	1,740.2	793.9	22.2
1939 .....	1,159.3	946.3	2,105.6	695.9	14.9
1940 2/.....	3/733.9	1,409.7	2,143.6	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated December 1.

## BURLEY, TYPE 31

Auction sales opened at Lexington on December 2, and at all other Burley markets on December 3. Opening-day offerings at Lexington were only moderate, with prices averaging about 20.0 cents. All markets closed for the Christmas holidays after sales were completed December 20, reopened December 30, and continued thereafter except for New Year's day. Most markets are expected to hold final sales by February 1.

Average prices lower than in 1939;  
growers dissatisfied

Average prices before the holidays were about 17.7 cents, and about 160 million pounds were sold during December. Prices during January began to fall off, as the markets entered the latter part of the selling season. For the season through January 23, prices averaged 16.45 cents per pound. Sales reports indicate that the crop will be nearly 360.0 million pounds.

The decline in average prices during January was due at least in part to a decline in the quality of tobacco offered. The January sales followed the

customary pattern of Burley marketings, as demonstrated and described recently by University of Kentucky economists.<sup>2/</sup> A more important factor was the realization that the outturn would exceed earlier estimates. Furthermore, the 1940 crop was distinctly on the red side, which depressed prices since the October stocks report indicated a disproportionate increase in red leaf already on hand. This season grower dissatisfaction with prices, already in evidence during December, increased greatly in January. Rejections were heavy on most markets, and much leaf already placed on warehouse floors was not offered for sale.

#### Commodity Credit Corporation loan offered

As a result of negotiations with producer cooperatives, the Commodity Credit Corporation undertook to offer loans on the 1940 Burley crop through such associations. The first loans, on about one million pounds, were made on January 13. The immediate authorization was for loans totaling not more than \$6,000,000 on a maximum of 30 million pounds of leaf. The loan schedule varied for different grades, with no loan to exceed 75 percent of parity for the grade. The loan program was approved with the understanding "that acreage allotments under the marketing quota programs will be reduced 10 percent in 1942 and 1943 if the reduction is needed to eliminate the present surplus."

The necessity of having Government grading to establish grades for loan purposes has led to an extension of the Agricultural Marketing Service grading to markets hitherto not served. Farmers preferred to establish grades before placing their tobacco under loan, rather than to deliver leaf to the association to be placed under loan and then accept the results of grading.

#### Yields high; large proportion of red leaf indicated

In spite of severe drought in central and northern Kentucky the crop filled out well late in the season. A crop estimated on December 1 at 328 million pounds resulted, but sales indications currently point to a crop nearer 360 million pounds. This production was partly the result of an exceptionally high yield of at least 836 pounds per acre. This would be about 11 percent higher than the 1929-38 average yield and has been exceeded only twice since 1919.

The indicated large proportion of red-leaf grades is reflected in the price changes as compared with those of last year. It is noteworthy that leaf and tips are selling at uniformly lower prices than in 1939, whereas lugs and flyings consistently show substantial increases except for some of the red grades. This may show either a relatively heavy offering of leaf and tips or weaker demand caused by stocks of these grade groups larger than manufacturers cared to maintain at last year's prices. Lugs and flyings, which showed increases, comprise the grades used primarily for cigarette manufacture.

<sup>2/</sup> Dana G. Card and Carl M. Clark, Seasonal Movements in Prices and Sales of Burley Tobacco, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 409, September 1940.

Season average prices per 100 pounds of Burley tobacco by grades  
on representative markets 1939, and 1940 season to date

## Type 31

United States standard: grade 1/:	Crop of - 1939	Change 1940 2/	United States standard grade 1/	Crop of - 1939	Change 1940 2/	
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Leaf:				Lugs:		
B1F	24.50	26.00	+ 5.1	C1L	27.50	31.00
B1R	20.00	18.00	-10.0	C1F	26.50	31.00
B2F	23.50	23.00	- 2.1	C2L	26.50	30.00
B2R	18.50	16.00	-13.5	C2F	26.00	28.50
B3F	20.50	19.00	- 7.3	C3L	25.50	29.00
B3R	16.00	13.75	-14.1	C3F	24.50	26.50
B3D	14.00	12.00	-14.3	C3R	22.50	21.50
B4F	17.50	15.50	-11.4	C4L	23.00	26.50
B4R	13.50	11.50	-14.8	C4F	21.50	23.00
B4D	11.25	9.50	-15.6	C4R	19.50	18.00
B5F	13.75	12.25	-10.9	C5L	18.50	22.00
B5R	11.25	9.50	-15.6	C5F	16.50	18.00
B5D	9.25	8.00	-13.5	C5R	13.75	14.25
Tips:				Flyings:		
T3F	17.00	16.00	- 5.9	X1L	26.50	30.00
T3R	12.75	11.25	-11.8	X1F	26.00	30.00
T3D	11.75	9.50	-19.1	X2L	24.50	29.00
T4F	13.50	12.50	- 7.4	X2F	25.00	28.50
T4R	10.75	9.25	-14.0	X3L	22.00	27.00
T4D	9.25	8.00	-13.5	X3F	21.50	26.00
T5F	10.25	9.75	- 4.9	X3R	20.00	23.00
T5R	8.75	7.75	-11.4	X4L	18.00	23.50
T5D	7.50	6.75	-10.0	X4F	17.50	22.50
				X4R	15.50	18.50
				X5L	13.75	19.00
				X5F	12.50	17.00
				X5R	11.25	13.75

1/ Key to standard grade marks for Burley tobacco

Group

	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Color</u>
A - Wrappers	1 - Choice	L - Buff or straw
B - Leaf	2 - Fine	F - Tan
T - Tips	3 - Good	R - Red
C - Lugs or cutters	4 - Fair	D - Dark Red
X - Flyings	5 - Low	G - Green

2/ Season through January 16, 1941. Loans to Burley cooperatives did not become effective until January 13. Prices for the week ending January 16 were lower than season averages through that date for all grades except C2L (\$30.00) and X2L (\$29.50).

Agricultural Adjustment Administration marketing  
quotas for 1941-42 approved

On November 23, 1940 Burley growers voted in favor of marketing quotas for the 3 marketing years beginning October 1, 1941. Of the votes cast, 111,045, or 76.5 percent, were in favor of the 3-year program; 4,521, or 3.1 percent, were in favor of a quota only for the 1941 season; and 29,523, or 20.4 percent, opposed both the 3-year proposal and the 1-year quota.

In accordance with the original proposal laid before the growers, the 1941 quota has been set at 292 million pounds and is to be increased to allow for small farms as required by law. It is expected that when converted to an acreage basis, this will provide an allotment of about 380,000 acres. The tobacco produced on the allotted acreage will become the total marketing quota for the individual farms. At the indicated 1940 yield of 886 pounds per acre, this acreage would produce a crop of about 337 million pounds. At the average 1936-40 yield of 853 pounds per acre, next year's crop on this acreage would be about 324 million pounds.

Domestic disappearance little changed;  
below production in 1940

Burley disappearance differs little from domestic disappearance, since exports total only 10 or 11 million pounds, less than 5 percent of the crop. Total disappearance in 1939 was about the same as in 1938. Current production again exceeded the indicated disappearance, and the total supply was higher on October 1, 1940 than on the same date in 1939.

Consumption of Burley may increase further this year with increased consumption of cigarettes. About three-fifths of the Burley crop is used in the manufacture of cigarettes. However, the continued decline in the use of chewing tobacco is an offsetting factor.

Burley tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-40 1/

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Total supply	Disappearance beginning October	Average price per pound
	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Cents
Average, 1934-38 ..	286.9	700.9	987.8	314.2	22.2
1938 .....	339.4	660.7	1,000.1	316.0	19.0
1939 .....	394.8	684.1	1,078.9	316.6	17.3
1940 2/ .....	3/327.7	762.3	1,090.0	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated December 1. Sales data as of January 25, 1941, however, show production to be nearer 360 million pounds.

## MARYLAND, TYPE 32

Situation unchanged

Since September there has been no important change in the Maryland situation as described on page 14 of that month's Tobacco Situation. About 7 percent of the 1939 crop, sold during the 1940 calendar year, has been sold since September. At the end of the marketing season, the crop of 32.8 million pounds had been sold at an average price of 21.2 cents per pound, about the same price as indicated in September. This compares with an average price of 18.5 cents for the 1938 crop sold in 1939. It was reported that competition was keener this season with new buyers appearing and increased purchases by old firms.

The past year was the second season for auction-floor sales in Maryland. About 50 percent of the crop was sold at the six warehouses at La Plata, Waldorf, Upper Marlboro, and Hughesville, as compared with less than one-fourth the year before.

Maryland tobacco: Exports from the United States to principal importing countries, by months, July-December, 1938-40

Month	:Morocco, :Other :											
	:Switz- :Bel- :Nether- :Scandi- :United:Other :Algeria, :coun- :Total	and France	er- :gium:	lands :Germany:	navia :Kingdom:	Europe:	and	Tunisia	tries :	lb.	lb.	lb.
July	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1938:	---	62	---	9	5	7	9	---	---	---	---	92
1939:	---	80	---	99	4	3	---	---	3	2	191	
1940:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	
Aug.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1938:	---	79	26	11	2	5	---	---	---	---	---	123
1939:	---	135	22	18	---	25	2	3	12	1	218	
1940:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	
Sept.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1938:	4	99	10	66	---	41	---	---	18	---	---	238
1939:	---	128	132	453	---	9	8	---	---	1	1	731
1940:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oct.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1938:	249	104	64	323	13	2	23	4	265	---	1,047	
1939:	---	142	12	6	---	7	2	---	15	3	187	
1940:	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	4	
Nov.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1938:	25	58	26	52	11	1	---	---	66	1	240	
1939:	---	527	35	700	---	---	---	---	---	1	1,263	
1940:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Dec.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1938:	---	245	22	52	31	46	---	7	46	---	449	
1939:	74	648	---	238	---	27	1	---	---	---	988	
1940:	---	959	---	---	---	---	---	13	---	3	975	
6 mo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1938:	278	647	148	513	62	102	32	11	395	1	189	
1939:	74	1,660	201	1,514	4	71	13	3	30	8	3,578	
1940:	---	959	---	---	---	---	4	13	---	7	983	

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

1/ Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Current crop about same as in 1939

With favorable late growing conditions, the 1940 crop is estimated as of December 1 to be 31.9 million pounds. The indicated yield of 840 pounds per acre has been exceeded in the past only by the 1920 yield of 875 pounds per acre.

Exports decrease sharply

Since last May exports of Maryland leaf have decreased to nominal levels, no exports at all being reported for some months. In the past almost all Maryland exports went to continental Europe, and these markets have been entirely cut off by the war. Normally about one-fifth of the Maryland crop is exported, and the loss of European markets considerably affects the 1941 prospects for this type.

Supply greater; domestic consumption increases expected

Largely because of the decline in exports, indicated stocks on January 1 of this year will be 5 to 6 million pounds higher than on the same date last year. With production only slightly smaller than in 1939, the total supply also is larger.

About 85 percent of the Maryland leaf domestically consumed enters the manufacture of cigarettes and most of the remainder is used in manufacturing granulated smoking tobacco. With increased current consumption of these two products, especially that of cigarettes, the prospects for increased domestic use of Maryland leaf are favorable.

Maryland tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-40 1/

Year	Stocks, Jan.		Disappearance,:		Average price per pound Cents
	Production	of follow-	Total	: following	
	ing year	supply	calendar year	price	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
Average					
1934-38 ..:	27.5	38.4	65.9	27.5	19.7
1938 .....	29.2	37.7	66.9	30.6	18.5
1939 .....	32.8	36.3	69.1	4/ 27.1	21.2
1940 2/ ...: 3/	31.9	4/42.0	4/73.9	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated December 1.

4/ Estimated.

FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCOES,  
TYPES 21-24 AND 35-37

Fire-cured market openings

The Virginia fire-cured market at Lynchburg opened November 25 and the other three markets - those at Bedford, Blackstone, and Farmville - opened November 26. The Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured markets for the Eastern District, type 22, opened at Clarksville, Tennessee on January 7; at Springfield, Tennessee on January 8; and at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on January 9. Markets in the Western District, type 23, at Mayfield, Murray, and Paducah, Kentucky opened January 6. The northern fire-cured market, type 24, at Madisonville, Kentucky, opened December 11.

Dark air-cured market openings

The first market for One Sucker, type 35, opened at Russellville, Kentucky on December 10 and the others, December 11; Green River, type 36, December 9 at Owensboro and December 10 at Madisonville and Henderson; and Virginia sun-cured, type 37, early in December.

Dark prices generally lower than in 1939 season

During November and December 1940 about 5,808,000 pounds of Virginia fire-cured, type 21, or about 30 percent of the December estimate of production, was sold at an average price of 8.3 cents per pound. During the same 2 months of 1939 more than 6 million pounds, or about 29 percent of the 1939 crop, had been sold at an average price of 10.7 cents per pound. Prices received during January 1941 have remained around the November-December 1940 average for type 21. Floods in Virginia caused the average quality of the 1940 crop to be lowered somewhat.

Increasing stocks and reduced export outlets together with decreasing domestic consumption are unfavorable price factors not only for Virginia fire-cured, but for most dark types. Early indications are that prices during the 1940 season may average somewhat lower than the 1939 season's average for dark types. The 1939 season's average for all fire-cured was 10.6 cents and for all dark air-cured was 7.5 cents. About 70 percent of the 1940 dark air-cured crop of 45,512,000 pounds had been sold by the end of the third week in January 1941. Around 30 percent of the Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured crop has been sold since the opening of the markets earlier this month.

Commodity Credit Corporation program more extensive

The Commodity Credit Corporation is financing the purchase of much of the 1940 crop of dark tobacco types. The program is similar to that for the 1939 crop, but is larger in scope and broader in coverage than it was last year. Loans are being made to producers' associations operating in all the fire-cured areas (types 21-24) and in the larger dark air-cured areas (types 35 and 36). Virginia sun-cured (type 37), none of which is exported, is not included in the program. Loans are also being made to domestic dealers who customarily export to markets temporarily closed. Domestic dealers for ex-

are included and this is the first time loans to them have been important in the program. Contrary to last year, practically no direct purchases have been made through export dealers.

It is expected that about 40 percent of the 1940 crop (types 21-24 and 35-36) will be purchased through Commodity Credit Corporation financing, as compared with about 13 percent (types 21-24 and 36 only) in 1939. About one-eighth of the tobacco financed will be dark air-cured, and the rest fire-cured. Approximately 40 percent of the dark tobacco acquired through the 1939 program had been resold before the season ended.

Fire-cured production up; dark air-cured  
about same; yields high

Total production of dark tobaccos indicated December 1 was 142 million pounds, compared with a crop of 139 million pounds in 1939. The increase was caused by a 1940 fire-cured crop of 90.4 million pounds, 4 percent greater than in 1939. Indicated 1940 dark air-cured production is 42.6 million pounds, about 2 percent smaller than that of last year.

However, the fire-cured crop is 3 percent smaller than the average 1935-39 crop of 102.5 million pounds and does not indicate a reversal of the declining trend of production which has accompanied declining consumption. The size of the crop was materially influenced by a yield of 859 pounds per acre, exceed only by the 1934 yield of 874 pounds and the 1939 yield of 910 pounds per acre. The acreage harvested of types 22 and 23 increased as well, indicating improper adjustment to the declining disappearance.

Dark air-cured yields of 859 pounds per acre have been equalled or exceeded five times in the last 22 years and were almost 5 percent smaller than the 1939 yield of 900 pounds. The current yield, however, is 3 percent larger than the 1935-39 average of 837 pounds per acre. This was obtained in spite of weather conditions that were not entirely favorable.

New Agricultural Adjustment Administration  
Program for types 21-24 and 35-36

As the result of growers' referenda held November 23, marketing quotas will be in effect for the 3 marketing years beginning October 1, 1941 for fire-cured tobacco (types 21-24) and dark air-cured tobacco (types 35 and 36). Under the provisions of the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act approved November 22, it became possible to hold separate referenda for types 21-24 and for types 35 and 36, which face problems different in degree if not in kind. Virginia sun-cured, type 37, is also to be treated as a separate class. Largely because none of this type has been exported in the past, no referendum was held.

Of the 23,236 fire-cured growers voting, 30.3 percent favored marketing quotas for the next 3 years, about 2.1 percent favored a marketing quota only next year, and 11.6 percent opposed all marketing quotas. Of the 10,578 votes cast in the dark air-cured referendum for types 35 and 36, about 84.2 percent were in favor of the 3-year program, 2.2 percent approved only a 1-year program, and 13.6 percent were against any marketing quotas.

As specified in the proposals on which the growers voted, with approval of quotas for the next 3 years the 1941 basic marketing quota for fire-cured tobacco will be 67 million pounds. With allowance for small farm allotments, it is estimated that the 1941 quota for fire-cured leaf will be about 74 million pounds. The acreage allotment will be about 86,000 acres. At indicated 1940 yields of 859 pounds per acre, this acreage would produce a crop in 1941 of about 74 million pounds.

With approval of the 5-year program, the basic marketing quota in 1941 for types 35 and 36 will be 27 million pounds, as provided in the referendum. After adjustment for small farm allotments, the quota will be slightly larger. The acreage allotments for 1941 will be about 54,000 acres. At 1940 yields of 859 pounds per acre, this would produce a crop of between 29 and 30 million pounds.

Exports of dark types continue  
on very low level

For the marketing year ended September 30, 1940 exports of Kentucky and Tennessee dark fire-cured tobacco totaled 30.2 million pounds, a decline of 35 percent as compared with the year before. Virginia fire-cured exports, 3.9 million pounds, were 61 percent less than for the marketing year ended September 30, 1939. Black fat and dark African, comprised principally of dark leaf, are largely exported to Africa, and 1939-40 exports of 5.5 million pounds are only 23 percent smaller than those of the year before.

October-December 1940 exports of dark leaf (including Black fat and dark African) of 6,670,000 pounds are not entirely comparable with the export of 9,260,000 pounds during the same months last year. At that time exports of One Sucker were larger than normal. However, taking the dark tobacco types as a whole, exports are extremely small as compared with the steadily declining exports of recent years. The bulk of dark leaf exports go to the continent of Europe, and this market has been shrinking for many years. The military developments of the last year have now practically closed this area to United States exports of dark tobacco.

Fire-cured tobacco: Exports from the United States to principal importing countries, by months, July-December, 1938 and 1940

Year & month	Fin-	bcl-	United	Nether-	Ger-	Switzer-	Scandi-	Other	Other	Total
	France	land	gium	Kingdom	lands	many	land	navi <sup>l</sup>	/Europe	counties
	: 1,000 lb.	: 1,000 lb.								
July :										
1938 :	23	---	408	614	529	319	50	384	686	516
1939 :	---	---	443	129	205	677	13	336	95	376
1940 :	---	---	---	45	---	---	---	---	166	781
Aug. :										
1938 :	---	---	375	167	250	41	22	56	240	354
1939 :	1	38	130	48	253	227	2	508	95	179
1940 :	---	40	---	175	---	---	---	---	89	341
Sept. :										
1938 :	---	---	382	41	2,087	313	391	218	214	553
1939 :	---	---	678	14	1,921	36	893	1,076	75	597
1940 :	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	93	162
Oct. :										
1938 :	70	12	372	59	1,969	245	1,016	1,774	230	358
1939 :	---	68	330	---	818	---	794	797	95	255
1940 :	---	47	---	18	---	---	---	---	26	302
Nov. :										
1938 :	---	---	652	68	1,182	458	215	924	162	576
1939 :	---	30	283	---	500	---	840	102	194	247
1940 :	---	---	---	62	---	---	1,387	---	132	163
Dec. :										
1938 :	---	---	360	332	146	227	319	1,217	218	456
1939 :	---	---	1	204	13	---	277	993	74	144
1940 :	---	---	---	114	---	---	3,024	---	21	321
6-mo. :										
1938 :	93	12	2,550	1,281	6,163	1,503	2,013	4,573	1,750	2,773
1939 :	1	136	1,855	395	3,710	940	2,819	3,817	628	1,798
1940 :	---	87	---	414	---	---	4,411	---	527	2,070
										7,509

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

1/ Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

S      Supplies increase; larger stocks and larger fire-cured crop

After some years of improvement based upon declining production and Government diversion programs, the supply situation for the dark types of tobacco has again become unfavorable. October 1 stocks of all types show an increase, the first in several years, principally because of the decline in exports during the year. The larger 1940 crop of fire-cured tobacco contributes almost as much to the increased supply as do the larger stocks of these types. The smaller indicated dark air-cured crops have slight effect on the increased supply situation.

Domestic disappearance of dark tobaccos, used principally in the manufacture of snuff and chewing tobacco, has been stationary or declining for many years. No easing of the supply situation can be expected from increases in domestic consumption, and there is no immediate prospect of substantially larger exports.

Season average prices per 100 pounds of fire-cured tobaccos by grades  
on representative markets, 1939 and 1940 season to date.

United States:		Crop of -		United States		Crop of -	
standard	grades 1/	1939	: 1940 2/	standard	grades 1/	1939	: 1940 2/
		Dollars	Dollars			Dollars	Dollars
<b>Wrappers:</b>							
A2F 45	:	24.50	22.50	: Thin leaf - contd.:		13.00	12.00
A2D 45	:	26.00	24.50	C4L 45	:	12.50	11.25
A3F 45	:	19.50	20.00	C4D 45	:	11.50	9.75
A3D 45	:	20.50	19.50	C4M 45	:	10.75	9.50
	:			C4G 45	:	10.25	8.50
<b>Heavy leaf:</b>							
B1F 45	:	21.00	19.00	: C5L 45	:	11.00	9.75
B1D 45	:	21.50	20.50	C5F 45	:	11.00	9.25
B2F 45	:	18.00	16.50	C5D 45	:	10.00	8.00
B2D 45	:	17.00	16.00	C5M 45	:	9.50	7.75
B3F 45	:	14.75	13.75	C5G 45	:	9.00	7.25
B3D 45	:	15.00	14.25	: Lugs:			
R3M 45	:	13.00	12.50	X1L	:	11.50	9.25
B3G 45	:	13.50	13.00	X1F	:	11.25	10.00
B4F 45	:	12.75	11.75	X1D	:	12.00	10.75
B4D 45	:	13.50	12.75	X2L	:	10.75	8.75
B4M 45	:	11.75	10.75	X2F	:	10.50	9.00
P4G 45	:	12.00	11.00	X2D	:	11.00	9.50
P5F 45	:	11.25	10.50	X3L	:	9.75	7.50
E5D 45	:	11.75	11.00	X3F	:	9.75	8.00
E5M 45	:	10.25	9.25	X3D	:	10.00	8.25
B5G 45	:	10.50	9.25	X3M	:	9.25	7.50
	:			X3G	:	9.50	7.50
<b>Thin leaf:</b>							
C1L 45	:	27.00	21.00	X4L	:	8.75	6.50
C1F 45	:	22.00	18.50	X4F	:	8.50	6.75
C2L 45	:	20.50	17.50	X4D	:	8.50	7.00
C2F 45	:	18.00	15.50	X4M	:	8.00	6.25
C3L 45	:	16.00	14.75	X4G	:	7.75	6.00
C3F 45	:	14.75	13.25	X5L	:	7.75	5.50
C3D 45	:	12.75	11.50	X5F	:	7.50	5.50
C3M 45	:	12.25	11.00	X5D	:	7.25	6.00
C3G 45	:	11.00	10.75	X5M	:	6.75	4.60
	:			X5G	:	6.75	4.40

Continued -

Season average prices per 100 pounds of fire-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets, 1939 and 1940 season to date - Continued

United States:		Crop of -		Type 22		United States :		Crop of -	
standard grades 1/	: 1939	: 1940 2/		standard grades 1/	: 1939	: 1940 2/		Dollars	Dollars
Wrappers:									
A3D 45	: 21.50	18.25		C4F 45	: 10.50	8.25			
	:			C4G 45	: 9.50	7.50			
Heavy leaf:									
B2F 45	: 20.50	17.50		C5F 45	: 10.50	8.25			
B2D 45	: 22.50	19.75		C5D 45	: 10.00	---			
B3F 45	: 16.75	15.00		C5M 45	: 9.00	6.25			
B3D 45	: 19.00	17.75		C5G 45	: 7.75	5.50			
B3H 45	: 13.50	12.00							
E3G 45	: 15.50	14.00		Lugs:					
B4F 45	: 13.25	11.75		X1F	: 11.75	10.00			
B4D 45	: 14.75	13.50		X1D	: 12.50	11.25			
B4M 45	: 11.25	9.25		X2L	: 10.75	10.00			
B4G 45	: 11.50	10.25		X2F	: 10.50	8.75			
B5F 45	: 11.00	9.25		X2D	: 11.00	10.00			
B5D 45	: 12.00	10.00		X3L	: 9.25	7.25			
B5H 45	: 9.50	7.00		X3F	: 9.25	7.50			
B5G 45	: 9.00	7.75		X3D	: 9.25	8.00			
	:			X3H	: 8.25	6.00			
Thin leaf:									
C2F 45	: 17.75	15.50		X3G	: 7.50	5.75			
C2D 45	: 18.00	15.75		X4L	: 8.25	6.25			
C3F 45	: 14.50	12.75		X4F	: 8.00	6.25			
C3D 45	: 14.75	12.75		X4D	: 7.50	6.00			
C3M 45	: 12.50	10.75		X4M	: 6.75	4.75			
C3G 45	: 12.50	10.25		X4G	: 6.00	4.25			
C4L 45	: 12.00	10.50		X5F	: 6.50	4.75			
C4F 45	: 12.00	9.50		X5D	: 5.75	4.25			
C4D 45	: 11.75	9.75		X5H	: 5.50	3.75			
	:			X5G	: 4.25	2.75			

Continued -

Season average prices per 100 pounds of fire-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets, 1939 and 1940 season to date - Continued

## Type 23

United States:	Crop of -		United States	Crop of -	
standard grades 1/	1939	1940 2/	standard grades 1/	1939	1940 2/
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Heavy leaf:	Thin leaf - contd.:				
B2F 45	: 16.75	15.50	: C4G 45	: 7.00	5.50
E2D 45	: 18.50	17.25	: C5F 45	: 8.25	7.50
B3F 45	: 13.50	13.50	: C5M 45	: 6.50	5.25
B3D 45	: 15.75	15.50	: C5G 45	: 5.75	4.10
B3M 45	: 10.75	10.25			
B3G 45	: 10.75	10.00	: Lums:		
B4F 45	: 10.25	9.50	: X2F	: 8.50	7.00
E4D 45	: 11.25	10.75	: X2D	: 8.25	7.25
B4M 45	: 8.50	7.50	: X3F	: 7.25	6.00
B4G 45	: 8.25	7.00	: X3D	: 6.50	6.00
B5G 45	: 6.25	5.00	: X3M	: 5.75	4.90
			: X3G	: 4.80	4.00
Thin leaf:			: X4T	: 5.75	5.00
C2F 45	: 14.00	12.75	: X4D	: 4.90	4.50
C3F 45	: 12.25	11.25	: X4I	: 4.60	3.90
C3D 45	: 10.75	9.50	: X4G	: 3.60	3.00
C3M 45	: 10.00	8.75	: X5F	: 4.70	4.10
C3G 45	: 8.25	7.50	: X5D	: 3.70	2.20
C4F 45	: 9.75	8.25	: X5M	: 3.50	2.90
C4D 45	: 8.75	7.50	: X5G	: 2.70	2.30
C4M 45	: 6.00	6.75			

## Type 24

Heavy leaf:			: Lums:		
B2F 45	: 17.50	15.50	: X2F	: 7.75	7.00
B3F 45	: 14.50	13.50	: X2D	: 8.00	7.00
E3D 45	: 15.50	15.50	: X3F	: 6.50	6.00
B3D 45	: 10.75	10.00	: X3D	: 5.50	6.00
B4F 45	: 10.00	9.50	: X3M	: 5.25	4.75
E4D 45	: 11.00	10.25	: X3G	: 4.50	4.00
B4G 45	: 7.25	7.00	: X4F	: 5.25	5.00
			: X4D	: 4.25	4.75
Thin leaf:			: X4I	: 4.25	4.00
C3F 45	: 12.50	11.25	: X4G	: 3.00	3.00
C3D 45	: 11.25	9.25	: X5F	: 4.00	4.00
C4F 45	: 9.00	8.50	: X5D	: 3.00	3.00
C4D 45	: 8.25	7.25	: X5G	: 2.25	2.25
C4M 45	: 7.00	7.00			
C4G 45	: 6.00	5.50			
C5F 45	: 7.50	7.50			
C5G 45	: 4.75	4.50			

Continued

Season average prices per 100 pounds of fire-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets, 1939 and 1940 season to date - Continued

1/ Key to standard grade marks for fire-cured tobacco:

<u>Groups</u>	<u>Qualities</u>	<u>Colors</u>	<u>Lengths</u>
A - Wrappers	1 - Choice	L - Light	43 - Under 16"
B - Heavy leaf	2 - Fine	F - Brown	44 - 16" to 20"
C - Thin leaf	3 - Good	D - Dark	45 - 20" to 24"
X - Lugs	4 - Fair	M - Mixed	46 - 24" to 28"
	5 - Low	G - Green	

2/ Type 21: Season through January 23, 1941.

Type 22: Season through January 23, 1941.

Type 23: Season through January 24, 1941.

Type 24: Season through January 21, 1941.

Season average prices per 100 pounds of dark air-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets 1939 and 1940 season to date

Type 35						
United States:	Crop of -		United States	Crop of -		
standard grades 1/	:	1939	standard grades 1/	:	1939	1940 2/
	:	Dollars	Dollars	:	Dollars	Dollars
Heavy leaf:	:			Thin leaf - contd.:		
B3R 45	:	10.50	14.50	:	C5F 45	:
B3D 45	:	10.50	13.25	:	C5R 45	:
B4F 45	:	6.25	10.75	:	C5M 45	:
B4R 45	:	7.00	11.50	:	C5G 45	:
B4D 45	:	6.25	10.00	:		
B4M 45	:	5.00	8.50	Lugs:		
B4G 45	:	4.50	8.00	:	X3F	:
B5R 45	:	5.00	9.25	:	X3R	:
B5D 45	:	4.00	7.00	:	X3L	:
B5M 45	:	3.50	6.25	:	X3G	:
B5G 45	:	3.25	5.75	:	X4F	:
	:			:	X4R	:
Thin leaf:	:			:	X4M	:
C3F 45	:	5.75	12.25	:	X4G	:
C4F 45	:	5.25	9.75	:	X5F	:
C4R 45	:	5.50	10.00	:	X5R	:
C4M 45	:	4.50	7.25	:	X5L	:
C4G 45	:	4.00	6.50	:	X5G	:
	:			:		

Continued -

Season average prices per 100 pounds of dark air-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets 1939 and 1940 season to date - Continued

Type 36					
United States:	Crop of	-	United States		
standard grades 1/	: 1939	: 1940 2/	standard grades 1/		
	: Dollars	Dollars :			
Heavy leaf:			Lugs:		
B2F 45	: 24.50	18.75 :	X1F	: 11.25	10.25
B2R 45	: 21.00	17.25 :	X1R	: 11.75	10.75
B3F 45	: 17.75	16.00 :	X2F	: 8.75	8.50
B3R 45	: 17.25	15.50 :	X2R	: 8.50	8.75
B3D 45	: 15.75	15.00 :	X3F	: 7.00	7.00
B3M 45	: 14.00	12.75 :	X3R	: 6.50	7.00
B3G 45	: 13.00	13.00 :	X3M	: 4.75	4.75
B4F 45	: 12.75	12.25 :	X3G	: 4.75	5.00
B4R 45	: 12.25	12.75 :	X4F	: 5.00	5.25
B4D 45	: 11.25	12.00 :	X4D	: 4.50	5.00
B4M 45	: 9.50	10.00 :	X4M	: 3.50	3.50
B4G 45	: 9.25	9.75 :	X4G	: 3.25	3.25
B5F 45	: 8.00	8.25 :	X5F	: 4.00	4.25
B5R 45	: 8.00	8.50 :	X5D	: 3.00	3.25
B5D 45	: 7.50	8.25 :	X5G	: 2.25	2.50
B5G 45	: 6.25	6.25 :			
	:	:			
Thin leaf:					
C3F 45	: 17.25	14.50 :			
C3R 45	: 15.50	14.00 :			
C3M 45	: 13.00	11.25 :			
C4F 45	: 11.50	11.25 :			
C4R 45	: 10.25	11.25 :			
C4M 45	: 8.25	8.75 :			
C4G 45	: 6.75	8.00 :			
C5F 45	: 7.50	7.75 :			
C5R 45	: 6.75	7.50 :			
C5G 45	: 5.00	5.25 :			
	:	:			

1/ Key to standard grade marks for dark air-cured tobacco:

Group	Quality	Color	Length
B - Heavy leaf	1 - Choice	L - Light	46 - Over 24"
T - Tips	2 - Fine	F - Brown	45 - 20" to 24"
C - Thin leaf	3 - Good	R - Red	44 - 16" to 20"
X - Lugs	4 - Fair	D - Dark	
N - Nondescript	5 - Low	M - Mixed	
		G - Green	

2/ Type 35: Season through Jan. 20, 1941.

Type 36: Season through Jan. 27, 1941.

Dark tobaccos: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-40 1/

TOTAL ALL DARK TOBACCOES

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Total supply	Disappearance, year beginning	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Fire-cured, types 21-24, and dark air-cured, types 35-37					
Average 1934-38	145.2	257.0	402.2	161.4	10.0
1938	113.8	228.7	342.5	150.2	8.1
1939	139.0	192.3	331.3	124.2	9.6
1940 2/	3/ 142.0	207.1	349.1	---	---
FIRE-CURED					
Total, types 21-24					
Average 1934-38	110.0	194.2	304.2	122.7	10.2
1938	81.0	168.3	249.3	113.1	8.2
1939	95.5	136.2	231.7	90.1	10.6
1940 2/	3/ 99.4	141.6	241.0	---	---
DARK AIR-CURED					
Total, types 35-37					
Average 1934-38	35.2	62.8	98.0	38.7	9.4
1938	32.8	60.4	93.2	37.1	8.0
1939	43.5	56.1	99.6	34.1	7.3
1940 2/	3/ 42.6	65.5	108.1	---	---
One Sucker, type 35					
Average 1934-38	16.6	30.8	47.4	17.8	8.9
1938	15.8	33.6	49.4	20.5	5.9
1939	22.3	28.9	51.2	19.3	6.5
1940 2/	3/ 22.6	31.9	54.5	---	---
Green River, type 36					
Average 1934-38	15.9	29.3	45.2	18.3	9.7
1938	14.8	23.6	38.4	14.2	9.6
1939	17.9	24.2	42.1	12.0	7.4
1940 2/	3/ 16.8	30.1	46.9	---	---
Va. sun-cured, type 37					
Average 1934-38	2.7	2.7	5.4	2.6	11.5
1938	2.2	3.2	5.4	2.4	12.7
1939	3.3	3.0	6.3	2.8	12.2
1940 2/	3/ 3.2	3.5	6.7	---	---

1/ Farm-sales weight equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated December 1.

## CIGAR TOBACCO, TYPES 41-62

Filler and binder supply larger;  
wrapper slightly smaller

The December 1 estimates of production show increases in the total 1940 crop for filler and binder classes of 8.7 percent and 9.7 percent respectively and a decrease of 20.2 percent in the case of wrapper tobacco. Decreases in yields were more than offset by increased acreages in the Connecticut Valley and increased yields in some of the other filler and binder areas.

Stocks of filler and binder also show increases which together with increases in the 1940 production bring the present supply of filler and binder to 216 million pounds and 202 million pounds respectively. <sup>3/</sup> Supply of filler is 7.1 percent above that of 1939 and binder 13.6 percent above.

In the case of wrapper, stocks are about 2 million pounds above those of 1939, thereby offsetting the decrease of about 2 million pounds in the production indicated December 1 and resulting in a supply only slightly below that of 1939, which was 22,200,000 pounds. The total 1940-41 supply of all cigar tobacco grown in continental United States is about 440 million pounds contrasted with about 402 million pounds in 1939-40.

Indications for prices of cigar types sold prior to January 1, 1941 are for prices of cigar leaf not greatly different from those received for the 1939 crop. Prices received for the 1939 crop of binder types were considerably above those received for the 1938 crop principally because of the higher quality of the 1939 crop.

National acreage recommendations

The 1941 goal of cigar-filler tobacco, type 41, is 30,000 to 31,000 acres; that of cigar filler and binder tobacco (other than types 41 and 45) is 60,000 to 63,000 acres; and that of Georgia-Florida tobacco, type 62, is 2,500 to 3,000 acres. Recommended acreage for type 61 will be announced by the first of February. No recommendations are made for type 45.

American supply of Sumatra wrapper seems assured

American purchases of the 1938-39 crop of Sumatra leaf took place in the Netherlands Indies. The portion of the 1939-40 Sumatra crop usually taken by the United States, together with portions to be sold to other countries of the world, will be shipped to and sold in the free port of New York because of the difficult international situation. The 1939-40 Sumatra crop is of better quality than was expected earlier and the usual supply for American interests now seems assured. It is reported that the

<sup>3/</sup> Downward revisions from data published in the July and September 1940 Tobacco Situations have been made in the 1934-38 average and the 1938 and 1939 stocks of filler tobacco. Revisions were made in Pennsylvania Seedleaf type 41, and published on page 11 of the October Stocks Report of the Agricultural Marketing Service released November 23, 1940.

1940-41 acreage of Sumatra wrapper will be reduced from the 1939-40 acreage by as much as 15 to 20 percent but that planting will be on lands which normally grow good quality American grades, thereby growing a crop which is expected to be near normal for American interests.

Moderate increase in domestic consumption indicated

Domestic consumption of cigars for the fiscal year ended June 1940 totaled 5,515,000,000 cigars, an increase of 1.1 percent over the year ended June 1939. The increase in consumption continued during the 6 months, July-December 1940, over the same 6 months in 1939 at a slightly accelerated rate. A continued moderate increase in cigar consumption may be expected in view of prospects for some further increase in consumer incomes. Production of scrap chewing, which showed a decrease for the year earlier, was increased from 14,800,000 pounds during July-October 1939 to 15,300,000 pounds during the same months in 1940, or an increase of 3.7 percent. Scrap chewing tobacco is used heavily by workers in many branches of industry, where employment is now expanding.

Cigar tobaccos: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-40 1/

Class and year					Disappear-	Average
	Pro-	Stocks	Total	ance year	price	
	duction	Oct. 1 <u>2/</u>	supply	beginning	per	
	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds	: Million pounds		per pound
Filler, types 41-45						
Average 1934-38 .....	44.6	159.9	204.5	50.0	10.4	
1938 .....	45.6	149.4	195.0	53.0	12.3	
1939 .....	59.8	141.9	201.7	50.7	11.8	
1940 <u>3/</u> .....	<u>4/</u> 65.0	151.0	216.0	---	---	
Binder, types 51-55						
Average 1934-38 .....	41.4	165.1	206.5	60.0	12.5	
1938 <u>5/</u> .....	53.0	138.0	191.0	74.4	9.6	
1939 .....	61.1	116.6	177.7	42.9	16.8	
1940 <u>3/</u> .....	<u>4/</u> 67.0	<u>6/</u> 134.8	201.8	---	---	
Wrapper, types 61-62						
Average 1934-38 .....	8.4	10.7	19.1	8.9	78.3	
1938 <u>5/</u> .....	9.0	9.2	18.2	7.4	64.9	
1939 .....	11.4	10.8	22.2	9.3	67.7	
1940 <u>3/</u> .....	<u>4/</u> 9.1	12.9	22.0	---	---	

1/ Farm-sales weight equivalent. 2/ Stocks held on farms not included; stocks for types 45 and 62 are as of July 1. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated December 1. 5/ Production includes loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood, estimated as follows: Broadleaf (type 51) 3,820,000 pounds; Havana Seed (type 52) 1,547,000 pounds; and Shade (type 61) 583,000 pounds. These losses are also included in the 1934-38 average. 6/ The 1940 stocks probably include considerable quantities of old-crop tobacco moved out of farm stocks into dealers' and manufacturers' inventories.

Production, stocks, supply, disappearance, and price of filler tobacco, type 46, grown in Puerto Rico, 1935-39 1/

Year begin- ning July	Stocks		:		Price
	Production	January 1,	Total	Disappearance	
	farm-sales	supply	supply	supply	
	: weight <u>2/</u>	: <u>2/</u>	: <u>2/</u>	: <u>2/</u>	
	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	Ct.
1935	26.0	50.2	76.2	25.0	12.0
1936	35.0	51.2	86.2	29.7	14.0
1937	44.1	56.5	100.6	36.4	11.0
1938	11.7	64.2	75.9	28.5	18.0
1939 <u>3/</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>47.4</u>	<u>65.8</u>	---	<u>14.0</u>

Compiled: Production and price from annual reports of the Governor of Puerto Rico; stocks from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Production data are for the harvesting year beginning July and stocks are as of January 1 in the harvesting year.

2/ Including stocks held by dealers and manufacturers in the United States and on the Island of Puerto Rico. Stocks on the Island were not reported prior to January 1, 1936.

3/ Preliminary.

## GENERAL STATISTICAL DATA

Tax-paid withdrawals of tobacco products in the United States,  
July-June 1938-39, and July-December 1939-40 1/

Products	Year beginning July			July-Dec.		
	1938	1939	Change	1939	1940	Change
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Percent
Small cigarettes .....	168,017	177,684	+ 5.8	88,272	91,254	+ 3.4
Large cigarettes .....	3	3	0.0	2	1	- 43.7
Large cigars .....	5,453	5,515	+ 1.1	2,914	2,967	+ 1.8
Small cigars .....	161	130	- 19.3	71	76	+ 7.0
Snuff 3/ .....	38,511	37,770	- 1.9	18,444	18,551	+ 0.6
Manufactured tobacco 3/	304,182	302,073	- 0.7	154,185	156,432	+ 1.5

1/ Tax-paid withdrawals include products from the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico. 2/ Percentage change calculated on actual figures. 3/ Thousand pounds.

Production of manufactured tobacco in the United States,  
July-June 1938-39, and July-Oct. 1939-40

Manufactured tobacco	Year beginning July			July-Oct.		
	1938	1939	Change	1939	1940	Change
	pounds	pounds	Percent	pounds	pounds	Percent
Smoking .....	200,118	201,791	+ 0.8	71,731	74,122	+ 3.3
Plug .....	53,352	49,951	- 6.4	18,287	17,086	- 6.6
Twist .....	5,500	5,640	+ 2.5	1,965	1,991	+ 1.3
Fine-cut .....	4,588	4,425	- 3.6	1,530	1,730	+13.1
Scrap chewing .....	43,305	41,979	- 4.2	14,784	15,325	+ 3.7

Exports of tobacco from the United States by types, export weight,  
1938-39 and October-December, 1939-40

Type	Year beginning Oct.			Oct.-Dec.		
	1938	1939	1939	1940	1940	Change
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Percent
Flue-cured 1/ .....	362,501	252,310	140,039	54,986	54,986	-60.7
Burley .....	11,222	10,086	3,422	787	787	-77.0
N.C. and Tenn. fire-cured .....	46,420	30,247	5,916	5,059	5,059	-14.5
Dark fire-cured .....	10,095	3,924	1,147	558	558	-51.4
Maryland 2/ .....			6,332	2,322	2,322	-63.3
Pine Sucker .....	1,799	2,102	607	25	25	-95.9
Allegheny River .....	2,182	569	223	18	18	-91.9
Cigar leaf .....	2,917	519	176	139	139	-21.0
Black fat and Dark African .....	7,774	5,532	1,367	1,011	1,011	-26.9
Perique .....	164	99	26	7	7	-73.1
Leaves, trimmings & scrap .....	28,436	20,906	9,176	6,918	6,918	-24.6

1/ Year beginning July; and July-December 1939 and 1940.

2/ Year beginning January 1939 and 1940.

Acreage and production of tobacco in the United States, by types,  
1939 and 1940 1/

Type	Acreage			Production		
	1939	1940	Change	1939	1940	Change
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per- cent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Per- cent
Total flue-cured, types 11-14 . . .	1,287.9	749.0	- 41.8	1,159.3	733.9	- 36.7
Old and Middle Belt, type 11 . . .	468.0	283.0	- 39.5	394.4	246.8	- 37.4
Eastern North Carolina, type 12 . . .	427.0	245.0	- 42.6	422.7	262.1	- 38.0
South Carolina, type 13 . . . . .	238.0	137.0	- 42.4	226.3	137.7	- 39.2
Georgia and Florida, type 14 . . .	154.9	84.0	- 45.8	115.9	87.3	- 24.7
Total fire-cured, types 21-24 . . .	111.7	115.7	+ 3.6	95.5	99.4	+ 4.1
Virginia, type 21 . . . . .	23.0	22.4	- 2.6	20.9	19.0	- 9.1
Ky. and Tenn., type 22 . . . . .	62.0	65.0	+ 4.8	52.4	56.2	+ 7.3
Ky. and Tenn., type 23 . . . . .	25.9	27.5	+ 6.2	21.5	23.6	+ 9.8
Henderson, type 24 . . . . .	.8	.8	0.0	.7	.6	- 14.3
Burley, type 31 . . . . .	432.2	369.8	- 14.4	394.8	327.7	- 17.0
Maryland, type 32 . . . . .	40.0	38.0	- 5.0	32.8	31.9	- 2.7
Total dark air-cured, types 35-37 . . .	48.4	49.5	+ 2.3	43.6	42.5	- 2.5
One Sucker, type 35 . . . . .	24.5	25.9	+ 5.7	22.3	22.6	+ 1.3
Green River, type 36 . . . . .	20.5	20.0	- 2.4	18.0	16.8	- 6.7
Va. sun-cured, type 37 . . . . .	3.4	3.6	+ 5.9	3.3	3.1	- 6.1
Total cigar filler, types 41-45 . . .	47.9	50.6	+ 5.6	59.8	65.0	+ 8.7
Pa. Seedleaf, type 41 . . . . .	30.0	33.0	+ 10.0	42.0	47.8	+ 13.8
Miami Valley, types 42-44 . . . . .	16.5	16.2	- 1.8	16.5	15.4	- 6.7
Ga. and Fla. sun-grown, type 45 . . .	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.3	1.8	+ 38.5
Total cigar binder, types 51-55 . . .	40.8	44.3	+ 8.6	61.1	67.0	+ 9.7
Conn. Valley Broadleaf, type 51 . . .	7.9	7.7	- 2.5	12.8	11.9	- 7.0
Conn. Valley Havana Seed, type 52 . . .	8.1	9.4	+ 16.0	13.6	15.1	+ 11.0
N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed, type 53 . . .	1.8	1.9	+ 5.6	2.5	2.6	+ 4.0
Southern Wisconsin, type 54 . . . .	13.0	13.6	+ 4.6	18.2	20.4	+ 12.1
Northern Wisconsin, type 55 . . . .	10.0	11.7	+ 17.0	14.0	17.1	+ 22.1
Total cigar wrapper, types 61-62 . . .	10.9	10.1	- 7.3	11.4	9.1	- 20.2
Conn. Valley Shadegrown, type 61 . . .	7.7	6.4	- 16.9	8.6	5.3	- 38.4
Ga. and Fla. Shadegrown, type 62 . . .	3.2	3.7	+ 15.6	2.8	3.8	+ 35.7
Total, all types . . . . .	2,019.8	1,427.0	- 29.3	1,858.3	1,376.5	- 25.9

1/ December 1, 1940.

Marketing quota ballots cast in the Referendum of  
November 23, 1940, by States

## Burley, type 31

State	Votes cast						
	For	For 1	Against	Total	For	For 1	Against
	3	year	quotas	ballots	3	year	quotas
	years	only	cast	cast	years	only	cast
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alabama .....	28	3	0	31	90.3	9.7	0.0
Arkansas .....	9	1	0	10	90.0	10.0	0.0
Georgia .....	14	3	8	25	56.0	12.0	32.0
Illinois .....	12	0	3	15	80.0	0.0	20.0
Indiana .....	3,113	172	1,417	4,702	66.2	3.7	30.1
Kansas .....	23	1	4	28	82.1	3.6	14.3
Kentucky .....	78,591	2,910	15,464	96,965	81.1	3.0	15.9
Missouri .....	389	39	100	528	73.7	7.4	18.9
North Carolina ..	3,142	119	1,246	4,507	69.7	2.6	27.7
Ohio .....	2,861	254	1,742	4,857	58.9	5.2	35.9
Oklahoma .....	2	0	0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina ..	11	0	0	11	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee .....	18,887	859	8,072	27,818	67.9	3.1	29.0
Virginia .....	3,383	130	979	4,492	75.3	2.9	21.8
West Virginia ..	580	30	438	1,098	52.8	2.7	44.5
United States .	111,045	4,521	29,523	145,089	76.5	3.1	20.4
	Fire-cured, types 21-24						
Virginia .....	6,572	163	468	7,203	91.2	2.3	6.5
Kentucky .....	7,656	131	829	8,616	88.9	1.5	9.6
Tennessee .....	5,881	196	1,400	7,477	78.7	2.6	18.7
United States .	20,109	490	2,697	23,296	86.3	2.1	11.6
	Dark air-cured, types 35 and 36 (only)						
Illinois .....	1	1	1	3	33.4	33.3	33.3
Indiana .....	77	11	25	113	68.1	9.7	22.2
Kentucky .....	8,081	192	928	9,201	87.8	2.1	10.1
Tennessee .....	751	31	479	1,261	59.5	2.5	38.0
United States .	8,910	235	1,433	10,578	84.2	2.2	13.6

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries,  
by types, 1938 and 1939 1/

## FLUE-CURED, TYPES 11-14

Importing country	1938 2/	1939 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom .....	228,310	97,226
China 3/ .....	53,854	58,921
Australia .....	20,805	20,748
Canada .....	2,806	6,353
Netherlands .....	6,202	18,810
Netherlands Indies .....	2,025	4,531
Germany 4/ .....	4,972	808
Japan .....	0	0
Iréland (Irish Free State) .....	7,377	2,623
British India .....	3,623	3,788
Belgium .....	3,267	3,697
British Malaya .....	0	5
New Zealand .....	3,264	5,615
Philippine Islands .....	992	2,060
Ceylon .....	944	817
Finland .....	1,228	673
Egypt .....	1,795	1,804
Siam .....	3,471	2,823
Argentina .....	804	1,224
Other countries .....	16,762	19,784
Total .....	362,501	252,310

## VIRGINIA FIRE-CURED, TYPE 21

United Kingdom .....	1,238	197
Netherlands .....	1,013	608
Belgium .....	212	175
Norway .....	2,953	665
Germany 4/ .....	1,002	0
Australia .....	213	63
Denmark .....	128	111
Sweden .....	739	638
Algeria and Tunisia .....	0	0
Argentina .....	50	121
Liberia .....	78	62
French Africa 5/ .....	283	114
New Zealand .....	337	301
Canada .....	27	23
Portugal .....	218	339
British West Africa 6/ .....	4	2
China .....	0	0
France .....	846	0
Other countries .....	754	505
Total .....	10,095	3,924

Continued -

United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries,  
by types, 1938 and 1939 1/ - Continued

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE FIRE-CURED, TYPES 22, 23, AND 24

Importing country	1938 <u>2/</u>	1939 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
France .....	17,733	15,129
Spain .....	981	10
Belgium .....	4,224	1,865
Germany <u>4/</u> .....	1,668	0
United Kingdom .....	1,626	750
Netherlands .....	5,873	2,309
Poland and Danzig .....	287	0
Argentina .....	293	817
Sweden .....	3,017	1,461
Italy .....	229	89
Portugal .....	943	521
Spanish Africa <u>7/</u> .....	441	293
Switzerland .....	3,327	2,529
Denmark .....	1,498	522
Algeria and Tunisia .....	696	601
Ireland (Irish Free State) .....	372	366
Norway .....	625	115
French Africa <u>5/</u> .....	747	443
Egypt .....	280	561
British West Africa <u>6/</u> .....	117	208
Other countries .....	1,443	1,658
Total .....	46,420	30,247

BURLEY, TYPE 31

Belgium .....	1,404	683
Portugal .....	2,307	3,782
Netherlands .....	1,415	831
Germany <u>4/</u> .....	572	0
Algeria and Tunisia .....	61	5
Italy .....	321	709
Denmark .....	1,330	163
Australia .....	265	67
France .....	418	0
United Kingdom .....	343	568
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	391	704
Argentina .....	134	172
Norway .....	704	262
Switzerland .....	60	43
Sweden .....	620	637
Mexico .....	147	135
Canada .....	8	53
Philippine Islands .....	16	4
Egypt .....	37	53
Other countries .....	712	1,215
Total .....	11,222	10,086

Continued -

United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries,  
by types, 1938 and 1939 1/ - Continued

## MARYLAND, TYPE 32 8/

Importing country	1938 <u>2/</u>	1939 <u>2/</u>
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
France .....	633	523
Switzerland .....	1,997	2,483
Belgium .....	327	382
Netherlands .....	648	2,432
Denmark .....	172	101
Austria <u>4/</u> .....	---	
Germany <u>4/</u> .....	86	57
Italy .....	7	0
Morocco .....	19	14
Algeria and Tunisia .....	394	284
Other countries .....	226	56
Total .....	4,509	6,332

## ONE SUCKER, TYPE 35

Belgium .....	1,580	1,512
British West Africa <u>5/</u> .....	27	111
Trinidad and Tobago .....	32	66
French Africa <u>5/</u> .....	34	11
Liberia .....	26	17
United Kingdom .....	1	47
Other countries .....	99	338
Total .....	1,799	2,102

## GREEN RIVER, TYPE 36

United Kingdom .....	1,869	260
Belgium .....	158	23
Ireland (Irish Free State) .....	46	162
British West Africa <u>6/</u> .....	31	40
French Africa .....	50	30
Netherlands .....	0	0
Other countries .....	28	54
Total .....	2,182	569

## CIGAR LEAF, TYPES 41-62

Philippine Islands .....	379	379
France .....	698	0
Canada .....	49	20
Netherlands .....	19	42
Belgium .....	12	5
United Kingdom .....	25	0
Other countries .....	9/1,735	73
Total .....	2,917	519

Continued -

United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries,  
by types, 1938 and 1939 1/ - Continued

BLACK FAT, WATER BALER, AND DARK AFRICAN 10/

Importing country	1938 2/	1939 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
British West Africa 6/ .....	3,235	2,711
French Africa 5/ .....	3,200	1,651
Spanish Africa 7/ .....	97	89
Portuguese Africa 11/ .....	274	241
British Guiana .....	151	150
Liberia .....	253	174
French West Indies .....	160	154
Germany 4/ .....	0	0
British West Indies 12/ .....	143	103
Other countries .....	261	259
Total .....	7,774	5,532

PERIQUE

United Kingdom .....	102	10
Canada .....	29	27
Netherlands .....	13/	2
Belgium .....	13/	0
Germany 4/ .....	0	0
China .....	0	0
Other countries .....	33	60
Total .....	164	99

STEMS, TRIMMINGS, AND SCRAP

Germany 4/ .....	59	0
China .....	25,955	19,072
Sweden .....	1,605	1,096
Netherlands .....	15	20
Belgium .....	41	21
Other countries .....	761	697
Total .....	28,436	20,906

Continued -

United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries,  
by types, 1938 and 1939 1/ - Continued

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States  
and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
Export weight.

1/ This table brings to date table 28, page 95, in the fifth annual report  
on Tobacco Statistics, issued Sept. 1940, and the statistics are on the  
basis of crop years. Crop years are as follows: Flue-cured, year begin-  
ning July; Maryland, year beginning Jan. of year following production;  
all other types, year beginning Oct. These figures do not include ship-  
ments to Puerto Rico; no shipments were made to Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes Hong King and Kwantung.

4/ Beginning May 6, 1938, the United States trade with Germany includes  
Austria; for comparable figures in earlier years add Austria and Germany.

5/ Exclusive of Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

6/ Includes Gold Coast, Nigeria, and other British West Africa.

7/ Includes Canary Islands.

8/ Includes Eastern Ohio, type 71.

9/ Includes 1,682,000 pounds to Germany.

10/ Black Fat, Water Baler, and Dark African are composed principally of  
fire-cured and One Sucker tobacco, which have been treated with oils and  
greases, packed in boxes, bales, and tierces, and subjected to heavy  
pressure. Approximate percentages are two-thirds One Sucker and one-third  
fire-cured. In some cases a small amount of flue-cured might be substi-  
tuted for that portion of one of the other types.

11/ Exclusive of Mozambique.

12/ Exclusive of Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

13/ Less than 500 lb.

Note: For imports of tobacco, by countries brought to date, see Tobacco  
Situation, TS-15, July 1940, p. 35.

Stocks of foreign-grown cigarette and smoking tobacco, owned by dealers  
and manufacturers in the United States, as reported combining  
unstemmed and stemmed, quarterly, 1932-40

Year and type	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds
Type 90:				
1932	: 62,520	86,526	80,597	71,873
1933	: 68,383	91,109	86,179	76,807
1934	: 74,034	80,477	77,816	68,313
1935	: 69,200	82,643	76,209	66,480
1936	: 65,873	82,900	73,885	62,646
1937	: 54,561	78,105	69,591	59,873
1938	: 70,366	92,396	82,603	70,228
1939	: 86,239	108,128	101,530	92,655
1940	: 116,574	118,528	112,420	106,257
	:			

Annual Report on Tobacco Statistics, 1940, p. 69, and brought to date from  
records of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

## Tobacco: Average yield per acre, by types, in the United States, 1920-40

Year	Flue-	Purley,	Mary-	Fire-cured				Dark air-cured				Cigar
	cured, types 11-14	type 31	land, type 32	Type: 21	Type: 22	Type: 23	Type: 24	Type: 35	Type: 36	Type: 37	Type: 41-65	leaf, types 41-65
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Av. 1920-24 :	639	824	783	731	781	805	855	826	856	726	1,175	
1920 ...:	678	789	875	780	766	780	820	819	796	755	1,250	
1921 ...:	537	754	715	611	795	828	855	843	881	579	1,277	
1922 ...:	630	857	770	811	763	810	893	859	893	770	1,118	
1923 ...:	722	872	792	795	785	810	880	827	880	775	1,182	
1924 ...:	580	849	765	660	798	795	825	782	830	750	1,048	
Av. 1925-29 :	698	798	778	761	784	780	783	808	778	784	1,192	
1925 ...:	689	806	823	751	767	776	775	806	850	795	1,270	
1926 ...:	699	832	840	793	810	799	896	905	851	802	1,173	
1927 ...:	750	731	818	800	749	748	646	722	649	821	1,152	
1928 ...:	660	816	660	703	753	739	750	760	700	692	1,182	
1929 ...:	691	807	750	760	842	840	850	849	840	810	1,182	
Av. 1930-34 :	731	782	677	720	812	759	787	811	824	660	1,189	
1930 ...:	756	740	560	615	757	700	745	784	785	585	1,170	
1931 ...:	684	845	730	765	812	804	800	796	880	650	1,228	
1932 ...:	605	740	775	640	794	779	775	801	825	545	1,139	
1933 ...:	797	753	600	760	801	657	740	783	740	720	1,120	
1934 ...:	814	831	720	820	895	856	875	893	890	800	1,289	
Av. 1935-39 :	871	824	769	810	805	798	825	834	838	844	1,272	
1935 ...:	928	792	775	870	821	795	840	835	845	900	1,295	
1936 ...:	790	727	820	770	805	761	730	730	700	780	1,337	
1937 ...:	875	907	650	790	846	817	850	908	900	785	1,223	
1938 ...:	861	833	780	710	709	784	875	785	870	780	1,177	
1939 ...:	900	913	820	910	845	832	830	911	875	975	1,329	
1940 1/ :	980	856	840	850	864	856	800	871	840	875	1,343	

Compiled from First Annual Report on Tobacco Statistics, Statistical Bulletin No. 58, 1920-34; Annual Report of Tobacco Statistics, 1940, 1935-38; General Crop Report: December 1940, 1939-40.

1/ Preliminary.

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